EUROPE.

our special correspondents will be found highly interesting, giving a brief but concise outline of the leading topics of the day.

ENGLAND.

FROM TUR LODDON CORRESPONDENT. Judicial and Political Scandals—The Convent Case and John Bright and His Friends.

LONDON, Feb. 27, 1869.
If there is one thing more than another of which Eagli hmen profess to be proud it is their judiciary. With national complacency they contrast their judicial system with those of other countries, and claim for it the most decided superiority. Especially are they fend of holding up to ridicale and contempt the elected judges of the United States, and of retailing in the press and in society every little bit or scandal concerning the American bench, What shall we say, en, to the latest judicial scandal in England, which

clubs and, in spite of British reserve, has even been made the subject of comment in the press.

Your renders have been kept tolerably well informed as to the details of the great numery case, called Saurin vs. Star, which has been occupying the Court of Queen's Bench for the past twenty days, the Court of Queen's Bench for the past twenty days, and which was decided yesterday by the verdict of the jury. No religious feeling was involved in this trial, because both plaintiff and defendant were nuns, and the plaintiff, so far from seeking to be absoived from her conventual vows, only asked permission to resume them. Miss Saurin charged Mrs. Star, the mother superior of her convent, with assault, imprisonment, libel and conspiracy. The alleged assault was stripping off her clothes violently. The jury found for the defendant upon that shargs. The alleged imprisonment was confining Miss Saurin to her room. The jury also found for the defendant upon this count. As for the libel and conspiracy, they consisted in maligning Miss Saurin to her sister upon this count. As for the hos and conspiracy, they consisted in maligning Miss Saurin to her sister muns and to the bishops, and in conspiring to drive her from the convent. The jury found Mrs. Star guilty upon these charges and fined her £500

damages.
Unboubtedly this verdict correctly embodied popular feeling in regard to the case. It was loudly cheered by the crowd outside the court, and would have been cheered by the crowd inside had not the Lord Chief Justice guarded against such a demonstration. The case ought never to have come into court at all. It was a matter which ought to have been settled by the Roman Catholic bishops without secular legal interference; but po its merits it has doubtless, been rightly decided. The scandal conscular legal interference; but on its merits it has outbless, been rightly decided. The scandal conected with the affair is of very little moment so are so the Roman Catholic Church is concerned, for but has survived many worse scandals; but there are certain circumstances in regard to it which have used the ermine and clouded the reputation of the cord Chert Justice of England, sir Alexander Cocksum, and it is to these that I especially refer.

that has survived many worse scandals; but there are certain circumstances in regard to it which have suited the erume and clouded the reputation of the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Occkbarn, and it is to these that I especially refer.

During the progress of the trial it was whispered about by those most interested, socially or religiously, that a clear verdict for the defendant, Mother Star, was certain, on account of the inveterate animosily towards the Solicitor General, Sir John Coleridge who was the leading counsel for Mas Saurin, the planniff. Coleridge is acknowledged to be the most eloquent lawyer at the English bar. He is called "the silver-voiced orator," and in his style and manner very much resembles the late James T. Brady, whose sudden death is as greatly regretted here as in New York. Coleridge is altogether too conscious of his own great powers, his popularity and his high position to condescend to dislike anybody; but for personal and political reasons the Lord Chief Justice is said to have long regarded him with strong aversion. When the rumors that this aversion would influence the Lord Chief Justice in summing up the case were first circulated very few unprejudiced persons believed them; but the result has proven that they were only too true, and has placed a fool blot upon the English Judiciary.

As you will scarcely have space to republish, the charge to the jury delivered by the Lord Chief Justice was more like the appeal of an advance for the jury, and so tramed his charge that it seemed intended as a reply to the speech of Sir John Coleridge. His prejudice was so evident that, like vaulting ambition, it o'erfeaped lise if and actually assisted the Cause which it was designed to injure. After the lifst two hours—the charge occupied seven hours in delivery—the jury paid no further attention to his lordship and their discuss at his paraality was so apparent as to provoke comment in the remarks of his lordship repeatedly stated that he was "starticed" by the assertions of t

See from height-rainer claused company of the control of the contr cost the report says.—The true process of the spoken, was really held with closed doors, and the saudence was packed. The was packed too, and the audence was packed. It was packed too, and the saudence was packed. It was packed too, and the saudence was packed. The was packed too, and the saudence was packed. The says packed too, and the saudence was packed too, and the saudence was packed too, and the saudence were with the saterhood." The Lord Chief, Justice Issued the private cards of admission and is responsible for this partiality. But the report is still more explicit:—"From the commencement to the end of his long address the Chief Justice coarged dead in favor of the defendant, and after the first two hours the jury's attention obviously began to slacken. In fact, the address was in substance an exceedingly able repy to sir John Coleridge's speech. How far such a controversy can with propriety be entered into between the judge and a counsel is a question on which it would be idle to enter face. Surely I need quote no jurnier to establish my point.

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The sale of the saudence of the partiasansinp which he displays in address to jurie; I need quote no jurnier to establish any point.

The same packed audience, and seated upon the displays in address in juries, and only the gool sense of the wave gentlemen in the jury box has preserved clients from outrageous wrongs. The address of the chief justice, in the case of Governor Eyre savored so much of political malignity that it actually defeated in sown object; and now in the face of a packed audience, and seated upon the very throne of justice, sir Alexander Cockbura has so far permitted inmose to be carried away by personal animosity as to devote his entire charge to a pettilifection of the surely defeated in sown object; and now in the face of a packed audience, and seated upon the very throne of justice, sir Alexander Cockbura has so far permitted inm

Kesh & Co., American bankers, was honorally acquitted on Thursday, February 18, of any participation in the events which so unexpectedly wrecked that house. We were not awars that such charyes had ever been brought against him as we thought that the extraordinary circumstances which destroyed the business were known to have been caused by an aberration of mind in the partner then remaining in London and which eventually led him into suicide. The assignees opposed on the grounds of excessive expenditure, rash and bazardous speculations and contracting debts without reasonable expectation of payment, but Mr. Commissioner Bacon not only acquitted Mr. Keith of these charges, but fully acquitted Mr. Keith of these charges, but fully acquitted the firm. He remarked on one Item of expense for entertaining customers that it was the ordinary and well known practice of all large mercantile houses in London, and he asserted that had it not been for the sudden departure in so unlooked for a manner of Mr. Belding the business might have gone on. Indeed, it is now believed that the house would have been a marked success had it not been for the unformate infirmity Mr. Seiding is supposed to have interface. There is no use, however, in crying overspill mins, and we now allude to these facts only to do an act of partice we consider to be due to Mr. Keith, to whom our large we consider to be due to Mr. Keith bad bear unfortured.

The Irlah Railway Question and the Government.

[From the London Globe, Feb. 25.]

It seems that the government has another little Irish difficulty in store which it will not be easy to surmount. The tone of the speeches at the conference of peers and members of the House of Commons yesterday shows that it is intended to insist upon the government carrying out the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners for the purchase of the trush railways. Lord Derby issued the commission for the purpose of ascertaining its practicability, and now that this has been proved, the Irish representatives are in no mood to be cajoled with the bugbear of a sentimental grievance into acquiescence in the postponement of a master calculated to produce them substantial advantages. At yesterday's conference it was stated that several companies had been refused further assistance in the shape of loans, and were unable to procure money in the market. It was assumed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was adverse to the project, and his name is said to have been used "in no very kind way." Trafficking as he has done in Irish "grievances," Mr. Gladstone is morally bound to carry out the recommendations of the Railway Commissioners; but his ministry has directly declined to do it. We shall soon see what change a little Irish coercion may effect in his policy on this question.

FRANCE.

Debates in the Legislative Assembly—Improvements in the City—Debts and Expenditures
M. Thiers on Retrenchment.

PARIS, Feb. 26, 1869. PARIS, Feb. 26, 1802.

Before entering on the interesting debates now before the Legislative Assembly concerning the debt of 398,340,040f. due to the Crédit Foncier from the city of Paris a retrospective glance at what has been achieved this session may be worth notice. The Chamber, which in the year 1807 voted the support of the parish that the parish to the tensus the session to the support of the parish that the parish the parish the parish to the support of the parish that the parish the parish the parish the parish the parish the parish that the parish the parish the parish that pression of the address because it took too much time and diverted the attention of the deputies from more urgent domestic affairs, has for the last month held but eight sittings, only two of which were important. Since the suppression of the address in answer to the throne speech the Chamber has had nothing to do before the different committees are ready with their reports, which documents are al-ways behind hand, and the budget is not discussed

ariser in the session than before.

It is true that when it does begin every other question is mixed up with it. Things which should have been taken separately are all pressed into the budget and it becomes an interminable affair. The deputies then, in their saxiety to get through, neglect knotty measures, and vital interests are hypoter.

air, as it crosses gardens, and business in that quater has hever existed. The Bonievard Raussman has cost from sixty to eighty millions, the Place d'Opera thrity and old millions, while the line Monge—It is so fortunate M. Thiers did allude to this street, as it has always been a puzzle to your correspondent—the Rue Monge is situated thirty or forty feet above the level of the pavement. People who inhabit this suspended street have to get home up pyramidal stops, and however wholesome the exercise, however pure the air, they can never be enjoyed by such invalids as the paralytic. It was halfpast six when proceedings closed with M. Thiers' speech; he, as usual, sat up all night at the printing office correcting the proofs of his discourse, which was to appear in the Journal Officiel.

Reopening of the Roman Question—Spanish Affairs and How Regarded—The Popularity of the King Illustrated—Sympathy with Greece—Present Position of the Ministry—Italian Finance—Opening of Antiquarian Excavations at Horenlaneum—Dulness of the Carnival.

Carnival.

FLORENCE, Feb. 20, 1869.

The Roman question will shortly give rise to a fresh battle in the Chamber of Deputies, on the occasion of the publication of the Italian Diplomatic Green Book, containing several important documents upon the negotiations for establishing Italy's quota of the Pontifical debt and the arrangement of

a modus refearly between Rome and Italy. The opposition will selze this opportunity of attacking the French occupation of Roman territory and the want of dignity and independence manifested by the governation of the baginty and independence manifested by the governation of the baginty and independence manifested by the governation of the baginty and independence of the manifested by the governation of the baginty and independence of the manifested by the governation of the bagint wanged forward in this debate with all the old passion; and if the Ministry should be overthrown serious collapseations may be expected with France, since the new apinet would be pledged to some decided protest against the French occupation and to a subsequent rupture of diplomatic relations if that protest met with no attention. The Menabrea Cabinet have now been seeking in vain for the last tweive months to obtain some concession from France to satisfy the nation, and they must finally face the Roman question in a firm, decided manner, or give way to other mea.

The great probability that Spain will continue to be ruised by a republican form of government is very distasteful to the conservative monarchical party in Italy, and has quite extinguished all their sympathy for the Spanish revolution. They fear that a republican Spain will give too much encouragement to the hopes of the party who are working to overthrow monarchy in Italy. Garibaldi is now little less hostile to the dynasty than Mazzini himself, who, two or three months ago, drew up a sort of indictment against the house of Savoy, and declared monarchy in Italy to have been tried and found wanting. This document was circulated in tens of thousands over the country, and, as might be supposed, setzed, wherever possible, by the police. It is a grave fact that the royal family of Italy have not that popular document was circulated in tens of thousands over the country, and would setze the first avorable opportunity of declaring themselves. It is to be regretted, also, that the

ception in the South has been on the whole cordiat, and the people were perhaps in all the better hunor to welcome him from the long previous adjourn of the Prince and Princess of Pfedmont among them. The Prince and Princess still remain at Naples, and it seems probable that on account of their absence Florence will not have its usual court balls this setson. An interesting rumor is lately current, which it is to be hoped may be true, although not yet officially confirmed. The Princess hampentia is, it is Florence will not have its usual court balls this season. An interesting rumor is lately current, which it is to be hoped may be true, although not yet omicially confirmed. The Princess hisrapherita is, it is said, as ladies wish to be who love their fords. During his stay at Naples filmy Pittor himsoute did note thing which will delight all towers of chasols archaeology. His Majesty inaugurated the reopaning of excavations in the lava-buried city of literahneum, which has slept unvisited by anticomman pick and shovel for some centuries. He has also contributed 30,000 francs towards the expense of the work. Discoveries of the hughest interest may be anticipated from these excavations, which will be prosecuted regularly like those at Pompeli.

The carmival in Florence has not been so brilliant or so gay as last year. It is very possible that the absence of the court may have something to do with this, but the fact remains that on the Corso days there were few maskers, and those very poor ones, and a general falling off in brio and altegria. A society was established here last year for the purpose of encouraging carnival gayeries. It gives prizes to those who appear in the best masquerading costumes on the Corso, and its members generally strive to get up a spasmode resuscitation of the old Italian carnival spirit. But their praiseworthy efforts meet little encouragement. On the first day of the carnival only two shabbily-dressed maskers presented themselves to claim a prize from the feative tribunal enthroned in state under the Uffizi. These two got the second prize, and then the judges at in expectation for another two hours, but in vain, no others presenting themselves. The hatte of the Coriandoli, or pelting with round sugar comfits, waged briskly on one or two points of the carnival only.

sat in expectation for another two hours, but in vain, no others presenting themselves. The battle of the Coriandoll, or pelling with round sugar comfits, waged briskly on one or two points of the route taken by the carriages, but was not so general or so joyous as in past years. The institution of carnival as a public symbolic festivity is evidently dying out here. This time also the state carriages of the Florentine nobility, sumptions evidently dying out here. This time also the state carriages of the Florentine nobility, sumptions evidently dark weighted by gorgeous flunkies, were conspicuous by their absence it was thought a very favorable sign that they appeared on the Corso last year—a symptom of accepting the new régime, from which they had hitherto held strictly aloof. Why absent this year? Perhaps to resent the absence of the Court at Nayles.

The whole of the Italian army, numbering 238,927 mea, are now provided with converted breech-losd—rides, which the government factories turn out at the total rate of 1,000 per day. Active reforms are being introduced in the equipment and drill of the infantry, to keep pace with the new tackies redered necessary by the vast improvements made and being made.

GERMANY.

The Bourse—Confidence in President G: Daring Administration—Feeling Against President Southern Confederation Again Spokes Of— The Belgian Railway Question. PRANKFORF, Feb. 27, 1869. Our bourse has been dull for the last days, Ameri-

Our bourse has been dull for the last days, Americans only excepted, which are eagerly bought for investment; large quantities thrown on the market from London, Paris and New York have been readily taken by capitalists, so that only very little is floating. There is a prevalent opinion that under Grant's administration the blokerings between Congress and the Executive will cease, and that the finances of the country will then rapidly improve. The price to-day is 83, the highest since the civil war. A good business has been done in Central Pacific bonds, and large sales on New York account have been effected therein. For the last few days speculation has revived in Austrian credit shares under the presumption that the large Waldau loan will be takes up by the Credit Bank. Money continues abundant, and foreign bills, particularly on Paris and London, high.

Our peaceable town has been held during the lest

distinct and the control of the cont

English Territory.

The following information, published by the Puryuta, of Constantinopie, under date of the 6th nit, is important, as it denotes the unceasing energy displayed by the policy of the Russians in continually

displayed by the policy of the Russians in continually pushing forward:—

By the last overland mall we are briefly informed that the Russians have passed the Oxus in the vicinity of Balkh. Winatever may be the motives of Russia in pushing forward her military outposts so far as Rukh, the fact is worthy of consideration that the Russian troops have appeared before that city and have taken up positions at the entrance to the defiles leading to the Eritish possessions. The distance, in a straight line, between faith and Peschawar, the first town in British India, is not more than about 300 miles, and the distance from faith to Caboul, which the British india, is not more than about 300 miles, and the distance from jaikh to Caboul, which the British already consider partly as their own, is about the same as going from Vienna to Prague. The two great rivals, who some day must meet as the champions of the Germanic and Slavie races on Asiatic soil, are now close to each other, and, notwithstanding the high range of mountains that yet separates them, they will soon respectively become aware of the fact.

The Contact of the Russians with the British must cause an inevitable collision of interests, which will force Great Britan to drop its peaceful and venerable policy, which is often incomputable with the standing of a great Power. Although this extreme may get be distant, from careful observations made during the last few years it is evident that a straigle between these two Powers must ensue to determine the supremacy of power in India. This prediction will take longer to faill than that which foretoid that the rivers laxartes and the Oxus would become Russian.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The government of St. Gall has awarded a gold watch to a man who saved the lives of eighty per-

watch to a man who saved the lives of eighty persons during the inundation in the Rheinthai.

Count Bismarck enjoys a salary of \$18,000 as Chancellor of the Northern German Confederation, and a similar sum as Frussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The small town of Pont Anthon, France, was recently saved from destruction by fire, through an alarm given by a tame raven. Unfortunately the watchful bird perished in the flames.

Count Charles Walewski has brought back from Greece numerous vine cuttings from the plants of Coringh and Cyprus, which the Empress is about to try and acclimatise in the gardens belonging to the palace of St. Cloud.

The seals have just been taken off the property of the Frincess Basiocchi. The family papers have been brought to the Empreor, and among them are said to be forty-five different volumes containing notes made by Napoleon I, at St. Heions. The Frincess basides her property in Brittany, possessed an estate at Trieste, which produces a revenue of \$21,000 a year; the whole being left to the Prince Imperial.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Negro Murderer in Maine— Particulars of his Crime—The Trial and Conviction—Statement of the Prisoner—His Behavior in Prison—A Confession—The Exe-

To-day Clifton Harris, the negro convicted in July last of the murder of Mrs. Kinsley and Polly Cas-well, at Auburn, Androscoggin county, was exe-

THE LOCATION OF THE CRIME.

Anburn, in Androscoggin county, Maine, just across the river from the large manufacturing city of Lewiston, is one of those near, thrity towns so often to be met with by the traveller in New England. It is largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, not, as in some cases, by the establishment of large organized factories, but by dealers, who parcel out the work among a partly rural population, who employ upon it their spare hours. These New England communities, of which the one described may be taken as a type, where industry, love of gain and mechanical skill are associated, sometimes surprise the world by becoming theatres of the most horrible and starting crimes, like the Coolidge tragedy in Waterville, the Hersey murder in Hingham, or the recent taking off of the old man George in Penobscot county—showing that the moral atmosphere of these populations is, after all, not much better than that of the "hotbeds of vice," as large cities are called. THE LOCATION OF THE CRIME.

The crime of which we here give a sketch, and the expiation of which took place yesterday in the prison yard at Thomaston, was one brimini of horrors, combining murder, rape, robbery and perjury. Among the persons gaining their subsistence by labor at shoemaking were two women.—Susannah Kinsley, widow, aged sixty-four, and Polly Caswell, spinster, aged sixty-seven. Living in an humble home remote from the village, they labored hard at binding shoes for a firm in Auburn. In that industry Mrs. Kinsley had not only made a living, but had accumulated a little property, which, invested in bonds, was kept in the house. Quies, orderly, industrious and respected, they had not, apparently, an enemy nor an ill wisher in all the wide world.

The GREAT STORM.

Thursday, January 17, 1967, will be long remembered as the date of one of the most terrific storms that ever visited the State of Maine. All day and all night the snow was driven in olinding sheets across the country. Travel and business were suspended. The boidest and hardiest did not care to face the wife elements, but kopt within doors. The coast was lashed by angry billows and strew with wrecks. The fleroe stoym that beat upon the humble kinsley house and piled the drifts high towards its caves was weaving a shroud about its dead inmates. The coad, saw ho sign of ille. Nor all that winter The crime of which we here give a sketch, and the

day the gloom and shilness of the tomb reigned about the premises, seen and marked of all traveliers.

At length a neighbor, towards mightfall, impelled by curlosity, went to the door and knocked. There was no answer. A little spyreinensve, he proceeded to the house of Mr. Keith, brother of Mrs. Kinsley, and stated his fears. Together they won't to the house of Mr. Keith, brother of Mrs. Kinsley, and stated his fears. Together they won't to the house of Mr. Keith, brother of Mrs. Kinsley, and stated his fears. Together they won't to the house of mrs. Looking in at the window of the kitchen they remarked the cheeriess and challeng aspect of the room, the floor covered with patches of snow that the gale had driven in at the crevices of the doors and window. They entered, and in the winter twiling troped from room to room. At length they encountered, lying on the floor, something white, that, dimly seen, bore the outlines of a numan formation of the might have been been considered in the floor, something white, that, dimly seen, bore the outlines of a numan formation of the might have been been considered in the floor of poly caswell, lying in a procured lights.

Appearance of the mentions and procured lights.

Appearance of the reskell was driven in at the top, as by a blow from a cusb. She lay across the door oil, partly in her room and partly in an entry. In her bed, in another room, lay the dead body of Mrs. Kinsley, most hortfuly mutitated. Her hands and ince were covered with blood. There were states on her face, on her hands, on her body, and horrible gashes on her legs. The bed was saturated with blood, into winch the body was trozen. And, most revoiting and inhuman of ail, the lower portion of the body and thighs bore the distinct marks of bloody hands. Such was seen sign that me, the horriber gaze of the hrother of the outraged and murdered woman. The money and bonies of Ars. Kinsley were not disturbed, showing that the motive of the murderer was not money, or eise that ne had not informed nimself of the

stion was withdrawn, and Harris left to his deserved fate.

THE LAST PREVIOUS EXECUTION.

The latest execution, by State authority, previous to that of Harris, was of a man named Spoucer, a native of Frankiort, in waldo county, who, while imprisoned for homicide, stabed and killed Warden Tinker. Convicted of this crime, he was senteness to death by Governor Coney, and executed in the summer of 1805.

A COMPRESION.

The day appointed for the execution of the negro murderer Harris was a bright and piensant one, contrasting with the solemnity of the proceedings at the State Prison. On Wednesday Harris made a confession to nev. Mr. Mason, reiterating all he had said in the trial concerning Vernil's guilt. He said that Verrill originated the robbers.

and he assisted, but with no thought of mur-der. They both got up at midnight, met at a rendezvous and went to the house. After getting in the women were aroused and there was no way to quiet them except by murder. They both struck Mrs. Kinsley with a chair and Verrill finished her with a hatchet. Harris killed Miss Caswell by blows on the head with a chair. He told a different story once in the hope of being

THE GALLOWS.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows used was the one built by the United States authorities at Auburn for executing Cox and Williams for nurder on the high seas, On it was also executed Spencer for the murder of Warden Tinker at the State Prison in 1864. It was set up in a pit made by excavations for limestone in the prison yard. A Manula rope three-fourths of an inch in diameter was used and the fail calculated to be eight feet. The whole apparatus had been thoroughly tested in advance.

THE LAST NIGHT ON EARTH. THE LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.
There was much excitement among th

THE LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

There was much excitement among the prisoners, who took every opportunity to look at the prisonersitions. The prisoner had conducted himself wall during his confinement and won the regards of the officers. He slept well on Thursday night and ate a hearty breakfast sent from the warden's table, for which he expressed thanks. Rev. Mr. Emery, the prison cnapiain, passed two hours in the ceil of the condenned. He professed to have repented of his crime and to have a faith in salvation.

PHEFARATIONS FOR THE RESCUTION.

Sheriff Grose was assisted by deputies Brown, Carkin and Torrey. The time fixed for the execution was between ten and tweive, At half-past eleven Warden Rice informed Harris that his hourhald come. The Shoriff and deputies then took charge of the condemned and flied along the gallery past the guard room. Harris, who is only five feet four inches high and weighs but 120 pounds, contrasted strangely with his stalwart custodians. He was dressed in a white suit, and marched firmly, showing no signs of lear. Rev. Messrs. Mason and Emery repeated along flicains, guards, representatives of the press and the spectators authorized by law. The comin lay at the foot of the gallews. The few points outside the yard commanding views were crowded with spectators, including the crosstrees of a flagstaff.

HUNG.

After ascending the stairs Harris was placed on

a flagstar.

After ascending the stairs Harris was placed on the drop, and he passed his hands frequently and nervosaly over his face. The Sheriff then pinloued his arms and legs with ropes, and placed the nose about his neck. A portion of the Scripture was read, including the Fifty-first Psalm. By the prisoner's request a prayer was offered by the chaplain-Harris was then told that he had an opportunity to make his last statement, and he sald:—"Everything in regard to Verrill that I testified to on trial at Auburn is true; that is all." A white cap was then drawn over his face, and instantly Sheriff Gross pressed his foot on the spring. There was a clang of iron, and at the crash of the falling trap the body shoot downward, bounded up and spun rapidly around as the rope untwisted. The hands cluched convulsively, the knees were drawn up a few times, the body shuddered for perhaps two minutes and then became quiet. Dra. Chase, Estabrook and convulsively, the knees were drawn up a few times, the body shuddered for perhaps two minutes and then became quiet. Drs. Chase, Estabrook and Leavensaler examined the body and reported that the heart beat for seven minutes after the drop fell. In twenty minutes he was pronounced dead and cut down. The neck was non-broken, and he died by strangulation. The corpse was left in charge of the prison authorities.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

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Hartman Commits Suicide.

[Indianapolis (March 10) despatch to Cincinnati Gezette.]

At seven o'clock this morning Silas Hartman, the brother of Mrs. Clem, committed suicide in his cell in the county jail by cutting his throat with a razor. Abrams, who is indicted with him, and step in the same cell, was awakened by the moans of the dying man. I's gave the alarm, and in less than a minute the turnkey was in the cell. Hartman was still alive, but died without speaking. He severed the jugular vein and artery on the saids of his neck. The Coroner returned a veriliet that be came to his death by his own hands. Mrs. Clem is frantic with grief, but as Hartman sent a goodby message to his family yesterday it is supposed she was aware of his dears.